

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>COTTON</b>				
<b>Preplant Incorporated</b>				
pendimethalin @ 0.5 to 1.5 lb/A	Annual grasses, seedling johnsongrass, pigweed and suppression of morningglories.	<b>Prowl</b> 1.2 to 3.6 pt/A. or <b>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS</b> 1.0 to 3.2 pt/A.	Immediately prior to planting.	<b>All preplant herbicides on cotton are recommended to be applied during final seed-bed preparation, after bed knockdown, and incorporated immediately. The rolling cultivator or a similar implement does an excellent job of incorporating the herbicide in the top 2 inches and leaves the soil intact on the bed. A Do-All tends to drag treated soil from the bed but can be used with care.</b>
trifluralin @ 0.5 to 1 lb/A	Same as above.	<b>Treflan 4 EC, Trilin 4 EC</b> 1 to 2 pt/A.	Same as above.	NOTE: Where rhizome johnsongrass is a severe problem, the herbicide should be disked in prior to bedding to get the herbicide deeper.
<b>Preplant</b>				
fomesafen @ 0.25 lb/A	Pigweed and morningglory.	<b>Reflex 2L</b> 1 pt/A.	Do not plant until 0.5-inch rainfall occurs.	Do not disturb beds after application. Follow up with a preemergence herbicide.
fomesafen + glyphosate @ 0.25 lb/A + 1 lb/A	Same as above with additional control of grasses and other broadleaves.	<b>Flexstar GT</b> 3.5 pt/A.	Do not plant until 0.5-inch rainfall occurs.	Do not disturb beds after application. Follow up with a preemergence herbicide.
<b>Preemergence – All preemerge herbicides should include 2 pt/A paraquat unless tillage is done immediately prior to planting.</b>				
diuron @ 0.5 to 1 lb/A	Most annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Good option for pigweed.	<b>Direx 4L</b> 1 to 2 pt/A. Be sure to check label for formulation.	At planting.	Use the lowest rate on low organic sandy loam and silt loam soils. Can cause more injury than fluometuron. <b>Crop injury may occur with diuron or fluometuron when organophosphate insecticides are used.</b>
prometryn @ 0.75 to 1.25 lb/A	Most annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Good option for pigweed.	<b>Caparol 4L</b> 1.5 to 2.5 pt/A.	At planting.	Use rate based on soil type. More injury can be expected on lighter soils following heavy rainfall.
fluometuron @ 0.8 to 1 lb/A	Same as above but more effective on hard-to-kill weeds such as prickly sida (teaweed), cocklebur and morningglory.	<b>Cotoran 4L</b> 1.6 to 2 pt/A 4L.	At planting.	<b>Crop injury may occur with diuron or fluometuron when organophosphate insecticides are used.</b>
fluridone @ 0.15 to 0.3 lb/A	Most annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Good tank mix partner for pigweed.	<b>Brake</b> 16 to 32 oz/A.	At planting.	Requires increased moisture for activation. Loss of moisture will result in decreased activity. Activity will be reduced on clay soils. Must be tank mixed with fomesafen, Cotoran, Caparol or diuron for best results. Do not apply to the same field more than two years in a row.
dicamba @ 0.5 lb/A	Most annual broadleaf weeds including Palmer amaranth.	<b>Engenia 12.8 oz/A</b> or <b>Xtendimax</b> 22oz/A	XtendFlex varieties only. Prior to or at planting. Apply early in season prior to the cutoff date to reduce potential for volatility. Check websites for legal tank-mixtures.	Check Arkansas State Plant Board website ( <a href="http://www.aad.arkansas.gov">www.aad.arkansas.gov</a> ) for additional restrictions. Residual control of dicamba is lost rapidly following rainfall. University research has shown a tank-mix with glyphosate reduces spray pH and increases volatility potential. Additional research has shown antagonism between dicamba and Group 1, ACCase inhibiting herbicides when tank-mixed.